

JUST PUBLISHED,
AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
BRADFORD'S KENTUCKY
ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1810;
CONTAINING,

The Lunations, Conjunctions and Eclipses; judgment of the weather; remarkable days and nights, together with useful tables and recipes, and a great variety of entertaining pieces, in prose, and verse.

NEW GOODS.

DAVID WILLIAMSON has (in addition to his former assortment) just received from Philadelphia, a general assortment of good and fashionable Merchandise,

suitable for the present and approaching seasons. They will be sold unusually low.

Lexington, Sept. 1, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

JEREMIAH NEAVE

Has just received a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS. Also, a fresh supply of GROCERIES.

BRANDIES, Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Glafs and Queens Ware, Rhode-Island Cheese, Almonds and Raisins, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Teas, White and Brown Havannah Sugars, Currer's Oil and Knives, prime Calf Skins and Boot Legs, Spanish and Bengal Indigo of superior quality, 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glafs, an assortment of Drugs, &c. &c. which will be sold on reasonable terms.

A regular supply of Prime Cottons. Wanted, a quantity of Wool, Country Thread, &c.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, believing that his well known Horse WHIP is the best runner in the Western country, does therefore offer to run him against any horse, mare or gelding for two, three, four or five hundred pounds, on the Lexington Jockey Club rules, and on a race from six hundred yards to four miles. Any person inclinable to make a match may have an opportunity by applying (within a short time) to the subscriber, living in Green county, near Georgetown. Should the subscriber not make a match, he will SELL said horse. He may be seen, and the terms known, by applying as above.

Nov. 4, 1809.

WILLIAM B. COOKE.

To the Public.

THE subscriber having opened a shop on the corner of Limestone and Water-streets; where he does all kinds of WHITSMITH'S WORK, hopes from his knowledge and attention to business to merit a share of the public patronage.

All sorts of plain and ornamental Railings, Grates, Iron Doors for fire proof buildings, Screws of different kinds, and Smith's work in general, executed with neatness and dispatch, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. A journeyman and two apprentices wanting to the above business.

Thomas Studman.

June 1809.

Fayette County, Set.

Taken up by Frederick Jourdy, living on the waters of Elkhorn, two miles from Lexington, on the Georgetown road, a bay mare, about 13 and a half hands high, four years old, the off hind foot white, and a faint stripe of white down her forehead, the had on an old saddle and bridle when taken up—which was on the 13th of this present month of October; appraised to twenty-five dollars. Picked before me, this 17th October, 1809.

HENRY PURVINCE, J. P. & C.

Take Notice.

THAT I forewarn all persons from taking an assignment on a BOND, given by me to Adam Alkire, (now in the hands of James Gatewood) in April 1809, for ninety pounds, to be paid as follows, viz. 20 pounds in cash, 10 pounds in cattle, and the balance in horses, payable in October last—credit on said bond for £ 48 14s. The above Bond was given for land, which being lost, I am not bound for the balance.

MARTIN JUDY.

Clarke county, Nov. 11, 1809.

I wish to employ a Young Man, Or one with a small family, as an OVERSEER, that can come well recommended. For such a one I will give generous wages.

John Garth.

Scott county, Nov. 13th, 1809.

Jessamine county, set.

Taken up by James Higginbotham, LIVING on the Hickman road, two miles from the river, a Bay Horse, 14-1-4 hands high, 6 years old, a small lump on his fore knee, no brand perceivable, appraised to \$30 dollars before me this 4th September, 1809.

William N. Potts.

Taken up in Clark county, by William W. Bush, on Upper Howard's Creek, one Brown Filley, 3 years old last spring, 13 1/2 hands high, branded on the near shoulder and buttock thus O both hind feet white, and a star in her forehead—appraised to 25 dollars, September 3d, 1809.

A. CHRISTY, J. P.

Madison circuit, set.

Taken up by William Sims, living on the waters of Silver creek, near Hawkins' mill, one Sorrel Filley, two years old last spring, with a crooked blaze in her forehead, near hind foot white, about thirteen hands one inch high, with a scar on her near shoulder—appraised to five pounds, August 9th, 1809.

A copy. Test.

WILL IRVIN, C. M. C.

Taken up by Wm. Davis, living in Fayette county, twelve miles east of Lexington, one and a half miles from David's fork meeting house, a sorrel mare and colt, appraised to eighty dollars—the mare about 8 years old, branded on the near shoulder J P and the appearance of G on the off shoulder some white hairs just below the weather, this 3d day of Sept. 1809.

James True, J. P. & C.

Taken up by Walter Mayhew, living in Fayette county, Came run, seven miles from Lexington, near the road to Georgetown, one bay mare and bay Colt, the colt folded some time last spring, the mare about nine years old last spring, four feet 8 inches high, the mare and colt appraised to forty dollars.

5th, 1809.

James Wood.

DANIEL BRADFORD

ONCE MORE requests all those indebted to him to discharge the amount of their several accounts. He will receive in payment until the 1st January next, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Hemp, Pork, or Firewood. After that date, suits will be commenced against all in arrears, and Cash only received.

The partnership of D. & C. Bradford having been dissolved, the 30th Sept. those indebted to that concern are also requested to make immediate payment as indulgence cannot be given beyond the 1st of January.

3d Lexington, November 25, 1809.

FOR SALE.

A likely negro boy about thirteen years of age. Also a likely negro girl about nine years of age, both fit for house servants. For further particulars inquire of the printer thereof.

Lexington, November 21st, 1809.

TAKE NOTICE.

Whereas Thomas Lincoln, did some time past, convey to us by deed of trust, all his estate, both real and personal; we do forewarn all persons from crediting him on our account, as we are determined not to pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

David Rice.

Elizabeth Lincoln.

PROPOSALS.

Gentlemen who wish to possess a copy of that invaluable work, LITTELL'S NEW EDITION OF THE STATUTE LAW OF KENTUCKY, will be furnished with the First Volume at Four DOLLARS, neatly bound and lettered, provided they subscribe for the whole. The second and third volumes will be charged at the same price, unless they should fall short of 600 pages each—in which case, a proportionate reduction will be made to subscribers. Each volume to be payable on delivery at the Book-Store or Printing Office of the publisher, in Frankfort, or at such places more convenient to the residence of the subscribers, where he may deposit their copies. Those who do not wish to subscribe, can be accommodated with single volumes at five dollars each. But should the subscription fill to the extent it is expected, the price to non-subscribers will be advanced.

The publisher is convinced, that this is the cheapest law book printed in the United States, when the quantity of matter it contains is adverted to, without taking into view the editorial labor, which has been much more than is usually bestowed upon works of this nature. The last edition of the Acts of Virginia (for instance) sells at five dollars per volume to subscribers, and six dollars to non-subscribers, and contains only 500 pages—the Maryland edition sells at five dollars to subscribers, and seven to non-subscribers.

The first volume of this work commences with the government of Kentucky, and embraces the acts up to November session of 1797, inclusive; together with the Charter of Virginia—Proclamation of 1763—Act of cession to the United States of the territory North-West of Ohio—the Federal Constitution—the compact with Virginia—and both the Constitutions of this state—and contains in the whole, upwards of 770 pages.

The second volume commences with the January session of 1798, and terminates with the session of 1801. In an appendix to this volume, such acts of Virginia as remain in force in this state, and were not necessarily connected with any general head contained in the work, are inserted.

The last volume commences with the year 1802, and closes with the session of 1808.

The edition will derive a peculiar value from the introduction of the Acts of Virginia and of Parliament in the state of Kentucky, which have never yet been published here. The compiler has also enriched the work with NOTES AND OBSERVATIONS, which will be found of great service to the reader, in tracing the various changes and modifications of the law.

The publisher is induced to open the subscription again, from a persuasion that many gentlemen in different parts of the state with topatronicize it, although their names was not forwarded him in time to be entered on his subscription list. Indeed little or no pains have been yet taken by the publisher to obtain subscribers, from a desire that the public should be able to judge for themselves whether the work deserved their patronage, before they were asked for it. With this view, the first volume is now published, and the strictest examination of it is invited. It has so far, met the general and the unqualified approbation of every judge and gentleman of the bar to whom it has been shewn.

WILLIAM HUNTER.

Frankfort Sept. 6, 1809.

Subscriptions are received in Lexington, by Johnson & Warner and Macoun & Telford;—in Paris, by Messrs. H. Timberlake & Co.—in Washington, by Mr. W. Murphy;—in Versailles, Mr. C. Buck;—in Lancaster, by Mr. S. Young;—in Bardonia, by Mr. Andrew Jones;—in Harrodsburg, by Mr. Joseph Houston;—in Shelbyville, by Mr. A. Steel;—in Louisville, by Messrs. E. & T. Bullitt;—in Harrodsburg, by Mr. W. Macbride;—and by the publisher in Frankfort; at all which places the first volume may be had, on the terms stated in the proposals.

Taken up by John Warren in Montgomery county, on Licking, near Wheelers' mills, a light sorrel mare 13 and a half hands high, a white streak down her face, four white feet, and hoth before, no brand perceivable, appraised to 20 dollars, posted before

N. Foster.

May 12th, 1809.

September 8, 1809.

Taken up by Richard D. George, living in Fleming county, Fox's creek, one small Sorrel Mare, 3 years old, 13 hands high, has a star in her forehead, one hind foot white, no brand perceivable; appraised to 25 dollars.

Also one small year old Filly, of nearly the same description, supposed to be the Mare's own colt. Appraised to 10 dollars; posted before

JAMES BYERS.

AN APPRENTICE

TO THE PRINTING BUSINESS,
WILL BE TAKEN AT THIS OFFICE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC
FOR THE YEAR 1810.

DOMESTIC.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

MR. BRENT'S RESOLUTIONS.

We congratulate the republicans of Maryland on the spirit and patriotism of our legislature. Last year's stains will be wiped away. We have received from an attentive friend and correspondent, the resolutions of Mr. Brent—but at too late an hour for insertion to-day.

The following are the concluding resolutions—we will give them entire in our next:

Resolved, That we highly approve the measures adopted, and the policy pursued, by the late administration.

Resolved, That we have the fullest confidence in the patriotism, virtue and wisdom, of the present administration, and that we freely pledge our support to the general government, upon the adoption of any measures calculated to protect the rights or avenge the wrongs of our country.

[W. B. G.]

[REPORTED FOR THE WHIG.]

House of Delegates—Wednesday, Nov. 8.

MR. ARCHER'S RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas the present relations of the United States of America, with the belligerent powers of Europe, give us but little room to hope that they will speedily abandon those unlawful measures of retaliation upon each other, and of violent and indefensible aggression, and encroachment on the rights of neutral states, which they have adopted so inimical to the laws of nations and the free navigation of the seas; and our country free, flourishing and independent, and resting, on the basis of its existence, upon the industry, public spirit and disinterested patriotism of its citizens, contains within its bosom the seeds of almost every comfort, convenience and luxury of the eastern hemisphere, which, if by careful and tender hands they be nurtured and cultivated, will flourish into maturity in the midst of a grateful people, grown by their assistance, and conducted by their prosperity, to a proud state of perfect and enviable independence, on the commerce and manufactures of the nations of Europe:

And whereas it is the indispensable duty of the representatives of an enlightened people, who are resolved to "live all freemen or die all slaves," to propose such measures and enact such laws as will be necessarily conducive to effectuate so desirable an object, and to place themselves and their constituents above the odious necessity of surrendering their dear bought and high prized independence at the altar of foreign usurpation; or of bowing in humble submission to the lawless and insulting orders in council of Great Britain, or the unauthorised and illegal decrees of the French emperor:

And whereas no measures which a state legislature could adopt, would so effectually tend to rear these commendable intentions into actual existence as a strict attention to the encouragement and promotion of domestic manufactures: Therefore

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Maryland, That they will make use of all means in their power, constitutionally, to further protect, encourage and promote, the growth and progress of domestic manufactures.

2. Resolved, That for this purpose, liberal and effectual measures should be taken to encourage the raising and improving the breed of sheep.

3. Resolved, That sheep shall not be liable to assessment.

4. Resolved, That sheep shall be protected in the hands of every individual from execution or attachment.

5. Resolved, That any company of militia within the boundaries of the state of Maryland, which shall clothe themselves in a full uniform of cloth of domestic manufacture, shall be completely armed and accoutred at the expense of the state.

6. Resolved, That a sum of — dollars be paid from the state for every full-blooded Merino ram, not exceeding — number, and — dollars for every ewe of the same breed, not exceeding — in number, that shall be brought permanently to remain in this state, within — years.

7. Resolved, That the assessors in the several counties in this state, shall make a return to the commissioners of the tax for the same counties, the number of sheep owned by each person within the district for which he shall be appointed; and the commissioners of the tax shall annually transmit to the house of delegates, the names of those who shall own sheep above the number of —; and the names of such persons and that of the counties in which they severally reside, together with the number of their flocks, shall be recorded to perpetuate their patriotism, and to afford to the citizens a good example, in the journals of the house.

8. Resolved, That the executive of this state be authorised to subscribe, for the use of the state, for — shares in any company which is or may be hereafter formed in this state for the purpose of increasing the breed of sheep; and for — shares in any company which may be formed for the promotion of domestic manufactures of woolen cloths or cotton cloths, or cotton shirting or linen shirting, if in their opinion the said company or companies shall be so organized as to promote those useful objects.

9. Resolved, That a bounty of — dollars be paid to any person or persons who may hereafter erect a manufactory of manufactories; provided it or they shall, in the opinion of the house of delegates, be eminently promotive of these objects, and conducive to the general welfare of the state.

10. Resolved, That it be recommended

to the good people of this state to clothe themselves in the domestic manufactures of the country.

11. Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be inserted on the Journals of the house, for the more general inspection of the citizens of this state.

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.

The ship Plutarch, capt. Bacon, arrived this morning from Cadiz, which he left the 30th of last month. He says nothing new had occurred in Spain. No regency had been appointed. A reinforcement of twenty-five thousand men was expected from England.

Extract of a letter from capt. William Colley, of the ship Jane, belonging to this port, dated

Gottenburgh, Aug. 28.

"On Saturday morning, 19th instant, at 8 o'clock, I was laying to about three miles from the Wign bacon, for a pilot, when I discovered a small boat coming towards me under Swedish colours, which I took for a Pilot; when she got along side, she proved to be a Danish privateer, with 14 armed men. They took possession of us, and made the best of their way for Alburg, in Jutland; the wind being ahead, at 9 P. M. we got under the island of Laessor, when she sent her boat on shore with the log book and 3 men. We were then in five fathoms water, just going to let go the anchor, when myself and crew rose and took the ship from them. The contest was severe and bloody for about five minutes. We killed two men and have them overboard, wounded four severely & three slightly, out of the eleven. I received six wounds—two in my left arm, one in my right arm and one in my leg—three of them very bad. Three of my men are dangerously wounded, and two slightly. We then made the best of our way for this place, and got in early on the next morning. The attack was made by us without a weapon of any kind—the enemy had, each of them, a sword and pistol."

BALTIMORE, Nov. 9.

Yesterday afternoon arrived the fast sailing ship Fair American, capt. Hobson, in 26 days from Lisbon, from which he sailed the 9th Oct. The captain has furnished us with Lisbon papers to the 7th of October inclusive. They are principally occupied with extracts from English papers. We received them at too late an hour for procuring translations for this day's paper. Whatever they contain worthy of notice shall be given to-morrow. There had been no late engagements with the hostile armies on the peninsula. The head quarters of the English army was at Badajoz.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

OLD BAILEY.

Yesterday James Hewitt, an old man nearly 60 years of age, was indicted for a misdemeanor, in having in the month of August last, contrary to an act passed in the reign of George II deduced an artificer of this country to leave the kingdom.

From the testimony of the witnesses examined, it appeared that the prisoner, although recently from America, is an Englishman, and had recently frequented a public house called the York Minkers, immediately in the vicinity of the cotton manufactory of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis, Tunhill row; to which the men employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Lewis resorted; and amongst others a man named Hutchison, who had formerly been apprenticed from the parish of St. Martin's, to a cotton manufactory, near Manchester, where he remained till he arrived at the age of 21. He then came to London, and was employed in the service of Messrs. Hughes and Co. in the wool dyeing business, and was in fact returned a fair workman. This man the prisoner frequently met, and by glowing representations of the advantages and great wages he was likely to obtain, by going to America, induced him to agree to emigrate, for the purpose of being employed in a cotton manufactory, at a place called Cooper's Town, within two miles of New-York, [Philadelphia] and a short distance from the residence of the prisoner.

Messrs. Hughes and Lewis having heard of this negotiation, sent for the prisoner and remonstrated with him on the illegality of the steps he was pursuing for warning him at the same time that if he persisted in his delinquency, they would punish him with the rigor of the law. The prisoner then declared his ignorance of any criminality attaching to his conduct, and promised most faithfully that he would relinquish his intentions. In a few days, however, Mr. Hughes discovered that Hutchison was making preparations for his departure, and that his passage had been actually taken on board an American ship. The prisoner was then apprehended, and on being brought before a magistrate, produced a receipt of \$121 paid by him to the mate of an American ship, for Hutchison's passage, and also a promissory note of Hutchison's for that sum, and for other monies before paid to him by the prisoner, to be paid out of the produce of his labors in America. The prisoner's defence was—that Hutchison came a second time to him, and said he had his master's permission to leave the country, and that from his solicitations he was induced to pay his passage out.

The common Serjeant, who tried the case, in summing up the evidence, dwelt with peculiar force on the mischievous tendency of the crime with which the prisoner stood charged, which, he said, was most materially connected with the manufacturing interests of this country;—and was severely punished by law in a most exemplary manner; the legislature having decreed, that prisoners guilty of such an offence, should be sub-

ject to 12 months imprisonment, and a penalty of 500l.

The Jury, without a moment's hesitation returned a verdict of—Guilty.

Hutchinson, the culprit, seduced, was then tried under an act passed in the 5th of George the First, which enacts, That any artificer, particularly in manufactures of cotton, wool, silk, mohair &c. who should be convicted of, or detected in, preparing to leave the kingdom, for the purpose of devoting his knowledge for the benefit and advantage of foreign countries, not within the British dominions, should be bound to enter into a recognizance himself, and two sureties, for remaining in the country.

The evidence on the former case was again gone through, and the prisoner was found—Guilty.

Mr. Wardle & Mrs. Clarke.

Mr. Wardle having abandoned his prosecution for perjury against Mrs. Clarke, for the purpose of indicting her and Mr. Wright for a conspiracy, the bill was yesterday preferred at Hick's Hall before the Grand Jury. It charges Mrs. Clarke and Daniel Wright with a conspiracy in the evidence they had given in the late trial brought by Mr. Wright against the colonel for Mrs. Clark's furniture. The examination of Colonel Wardle lasted upwards of two hours. The other witnesses examined were Major Dodd, Mr. Glennie, Mr. Hingworth, a wine merchant, and Mr. Cort, a coffee-house-keeper. The result of the examination was, that the Grand Jury found a true bill.

When the foreman presented this bill, he was informed, that not having a quorum present, namely five magistrates, they could not receive it.

Mr. Alley, on the part of the prosecution, observed, that when the dinner hour should arrive, there would be a considerable number of the bench present, and the jury would wait. At four o'clock the jury in a great body again came into the Court, and a full bench of the magistracy appearing, the bill was received.

Mr. Alley then submitted that the defendants should find bail for their appearance next sessions. Some reluctance was manifested, but it was finally settled that no warrant was to be executed, provided bail was put in for Messrs. Wright to-morrow, and for Mrs. Clarke on Tuesday next.

The words "A true bill," were endorsed upon the back of it in letters 3 inches long. A vast crowd of people witnessed these occurrences.

BRITISH MINISTRY.

In this manner, is a ministry to be botched up out of the old materials, without a particle of new principle, ferment, interest, or connection. It is a mere change of corners, and metamorphose of persons; with this single difference, that, whatever brains were in the late ministry have been knocked out; and it no longer possesses that restless spirit, which, however mischievous, gave it some character for bustle and activity. If the subject were not too serious to be treated with levity, those who possess a talent for ridicule might indulge it with effect, in holding up to derision the conduct of the treasury journals. They regret the awkward circumstance, "the unpleasant affair," which has led to the schism in the Cabinet, for such is their definition of the most atrocious insult ever offered by ministers to their sovereign and their country. They lament the loss of the "transcendent talents" of Mr. Canning; and as to a competent successor to Lord Castlereagh—a man possessing his habits and capacity for business—that is a treasure not to be looked for; Now, it would be natural to expect, that, with this conviction, they would lament also the reduced and enfeebled flame of the remnant of office—but not although two eyes of the cabinet have been put out, and these two transcendent flares "have lost their fires, and empty left their orbs" the remainder is more luminous, more perfect and efficient, than the whole original system. It is like the Sybil's fet of three volumes, which become more valuable after two of them had been burned. In evidence of this extraordinary position, we are told that we may now expect "a more unanimity of sentiment, and cordial co-operation in the business of government;" that it "is impossible to reflect upon the constitution of an administration where the component parts are influenced by separate views, and convulsed by particular interests, without being alarmed at the injury the public service might in such case be liable to sustain;" that "their talents, probity and experience, however eminent and conspicuous, become lost to the community and it were far more disadvantageous to have an executive who possessed those qualities in an inferior degree, if they but evince more cordiality and union of action;" and that "we may now be permitted to indulge the fond hope that this result, which can alone procure to government respect abroad and confidence at home, will be secured by the new arrangement." The sum of all which is, that we had lately a flock, and now we are to have a log, for a ministry. And to crown all, the public are gravely assured, that as to the late expedition to the Scheldt, "the blame of failure rests with the late war minister, not the commander in chief." Like Jobny Macrae's dramatic genius, which neither lay in Comedy or Tragedy, there is no blame any where. This, however, is only apparent nonsense. It has a meaning, and a wicked one. The fact is, as has been justly observed, we are to have a Walcheren Administration, a Scheldite Cabinet; and this is a puff of flattery offered to the new throne.—[Globe.]

Another Pretty Expedition!

A few weeks since twelve sail of the line were ordered to be fitted at Portsmouth for prison ships; after they had been partly fitted for that purpose, another

...directed them to be fitted as stone ships, to be sunk at the mouth of the Scheldt; and now they are nearly made stone ships of, they are ordered to remain in statu quo—by which it is supposed the sapient scheme of sinking them is abandoned. Many thousand pounds expense has been thus thrown away in fitting the ships and altering them again, agreeable to the several orders! But this is not the whole of the loss and grievance; the whole number to be sunk was 25 sail of the line; the others were fitting out at other ports!

LONDON Sept. 25.—The Gazette of Saturday contains a proclamation for proroguing parliament from the 28th instant to the 2nd of November next. This proclamation does not state that parliament is then to meet for the dispatch of public business; and it is, therefore, probable that a farther prorogation is contemplated. The meeting of the legislature cannot, however be protracted much beyond that period. Nothing, we believe, is yet determined, respecting the composition of the new cabinet.

LONDON Sept. 20.—It is confidently stated, that government yesterday received dispatches, announcing the conclusion of a treaty of peace between Russia and Sweden, one of the conditions of which is, the exclusion of British ships from the Swedish ports. This had for long been expected, that it created, yesterday, no particular sensation among our commercial men, who, as neutral states are not subjected to the same restrictions, will still have a channel open for trade. It appears, however, by the conditions of the great treaty, that Russia perseveres in her system of incessant hostility towards this country, notwithstanding a report which had been brought by a gentleman from Gottenburgh, and which stated, that a change was likely to take place in the line of conduct of the Russian government; by which its amicable relations with Great Britain would probably be restored.

Lord Collingwood, we learn by letters from his fleet, is coming home soon. We regret to add, he is at present in a very ill state of health. He has been out more than five years, without once setting foot on shore. His lordship has accumulated an immense fortune—-we believe, upwards of 200,000l. in prize money. Sir J. T. Duckworth is named as his successor.

A paper of Saturday published a letter from Lisbon, of which the following are extracts. We sincerely hope that the statement it contains may prove unfounded:—

LISBON, Aug. 22.
Sir A. Wellesley has been under the painful necessity (as he says himself) of breaking several officers for their cowardly and inattentive conduct in the severe battles with the French in Spain. One officer, who had the command of a detachment, ran away from his men, but they were led on by the ferjeants, and behaved in the most heroic manner. He is named in general orders, and ordered to be arrested wherever he is found. I am told he has been seen here, at Lisbon. It is useless to name him."

Another letter from Lisbon, dated Aug. 21, says:—"Several officers have arrived here lately without proper leave of absence, and the commandant of Lisbon, col. Peacock of the guards, in the general orders of Friday last, says, that all officers who return from the army without the commander of the forces' leave, are to be put under arrest; and farther, that in consequence of the false and unfavorable reports made by English officers and soldiers of the state of the British army in Spain, that in future all officers and privates circulating such injurious reports, are to be immediately tried by a court-martial, and the sentence to be put in immediate execution. Sixteen transports arrived here yesterday from Cork, with 120 artillerymen, and 300 horses."

A Colonel in the British Army to his friend in London, dated
Badajoz, Sept. 12, 1809.

The head quarters of the British army are in this city. My regiment is encamped about two leagues distant with the 4th division of the army; the 5th division is on our left at Campo Major, the rest extend toward Madrid. The army will certainly remain in its present position for 3 weeks, unless unforeseen circumstances influence the commander of the forces. My opinion is, that we shall defend Portugal by advancing into Spain. If we cannot fight the French in the peninsula with Spain and Portugal at our back, we certainly cannot do it with Portugal only, in the present distracted state of that kingdom. The British army at this moment is in a more efficient state than it has been at any period on this part of the continent. By remaining a short time here, it will be still more so by the junction of many small detachments, from almost every town in Portugal. The most experienced officers of the army are of opinion that we are able to beat the collected forces of the French in the peninsula whenever we meet them; that the disparity of numbers may not permit our profiting by the victory, it cannot be contested; but that the fate of the whole peninsula depends on the events in Germany, while the French have any army on this side the Pyrenees; but if we succeed in driving them to their own frontier, and rousing the dormant kingdom of Portugal into activity, these countries may still be free and independent, forever, in spite of the Emperor of the French, the conqueror of all the rest of the continent of Europe. Lord Wellington or his noble brother are not men of despondent character; they are not likely to forsake Spain just expectation was not answered. It is evident there still exists in the government and in the people of Spain a zeal for independence. Because the British

arms proved their superiority, and the army of Spain was unhurt at Talavera, is there any cause for despondence? In my humble opinion the lesson is turned to great profit, and I now look with as great hopes to see Madrid, as I did when I left Lisbon. Many Spanish regiments have been decimated, and the cowards shot in view of the British soldiers.

FLUSHING, Sept. 14.
The sickness of the troops continues to increase. The return of sick from one regiment alone, (the 58th) was this day 459 men and 10 officers. Of the 15,000 men ordered to remain in garrison on the island of Walcheren, there are above 10,000 in hospitals. The deaths of the army are on an average from twenty to thirty men a day.

VIENNA, Aug. 12.
The negotiations with Russia respecting the port, has hitherto delayed the signing of peace; but well informed persons unanimously assert, that its chief conditions are already definitively settled. In this manner the news of the preliminaries of peace having been signed ought to be interpreted.

August 27.
Desertion from the Austrian army is very considerable. Every day 100, 150 or 200 deserters repair to our advanced posts. Discouragement seems to prevail throughout this army.

AUSTRIA.
FROM A FRENCH PAPER.

The resignation of the Archduke Charles, the evident result of discontent, is still attributed to the state of his health. The physicians, say the German papers, will not answer for his life if he continues to take upon himself the charge of the war. It is difficult to believe in this new version, and we see much more clearly the cause of his resignation in the state of his army than in the state of his health. Has he not himself hinted at the motives of his retreat in his order of the day? Does he speak of any thing else but his profound grief at the frustration of affairs? Be that as it may the prince is now at Tefelen.

The Archduke John is burthened with the enormous task, which the Generalissimo thought above his strength. He has concentrated his army at Prague, attempting to increase it by levies made in Bohemia by the most violent means, such as training men from their homes, soldiers, money, forage, labour all, are exacted by the Austrian government with excessive rigor. Bohemia famished, ruined, by the residence of her own defenders, affords the most deplorable spectacle; the most disastrous future presents itself: the effects of the battle of Wagram have infused despair into every heart—misery and famine complete the picture. Hungary has not replied to the frequent appeals to her mobility; a levy ordered in Transylvania can only be effectual in six months.

MADRID, Aug. 18.
Definitive Suppression of all the Monks in all Spain.

Don Joseph Napoleon decrees, that all the regular monastic and mendicant orders which exist in all the Spanish possessions, are suppressed; and within fifteen days from the publication of the preface decree, the individuals of such orders, are to leave their convents, and take the ecclesiastical secular dress. They shall withdraw to the places where they were born, and there they shall receive individually from the treasury of the provincial revenues, the pension determined by the decree of the 17th April last. The ministers of the ecclesiastical affairs of the interior, and of the finances, shall take the necessary measures to secure the recovery of all the property of the convents, which shall remain to the nation, according to the destination already prescribed. All ecclesiastical persons without any distinction of orders, shall be promoted to the curacies and other dignities. They shall enjoy all the advantages of the clergy in virtue of their fitness, merit & conduct.

The charitable schools shall be maintained, and the government shall take speedy measures to promote the interests of these benevolent institutions.

Fifty millions of reals are put to the disposition of the minister of the interior to indemnify all the inhabitants who have suffered the calamities of the war, and fifty more at the disposal of the minister of war to recompense those who have distinguished themselves by their courage and fidelity.

Another decree of the 18th, ordains, that many grandees of Spain and dignitaries of the kingdom having betrayed the confidence the king had put in them, and violated the oaths they had made to him, his majesty shall not henceforward acknowledge any other grandees or titled persons, but those he shall designate by a special decree; those who are in possession of a title may solicit the continuation of it; but until they have obtained it, they cannot use it in any act or contract.

From the Boston Palladium, Nov. 10.

The ship Governor Strong, capt. Lord, arrived on Wednesday, from Rotterdam. She sailed thence on the 7th of October. The emperor of the French continued at Vienna, peace not having been concluded with Austria. The armistice had, however, been extended to the 15th of Nov.—The interposition of Russia in favour of Austria, as to the terms of peace, was considered as having prolonged the negotiation. Such are the restrictions in Holland, that little intelligence is suffered to transpire; and not much was known even of the British expedition up the Scheldt, only a few miles distant, while it was in progress. The British had not evacuated Walcheren.

Extract of a letter from Rotterdam to a Merchant in this town.

Sept. 18th.—The great quantities of coffee and other articles, which are now imported by fraud, prevents the rise of the same. Within the space of a fortnight

have thus been imported into east Friesland alone, upwards seven thousand bales of coffee.

"According to the late accounts from Paris, it appears there is no more fear of a rupture between France and the U. States; but that the state of things will remain as heretofore.

Sept. 19.—The Danish government have prohibited the exportation of Sugars from Holstein."

Oct. 3.—The disposition of our government in regard to the admission of Americans, has again considerably changed of late; so that it seems they are now determined not to admit any American cargoes whatever, even if they should consist only of articles permitted before, such as tobacco, ashes, whale oil, bark and medicines."

"The resolutions of our government in regard to trade, are now so fluctuating, that no dependence can be placed upon the duration of commercial regulations for any length of time; and, therefore, it is very possible that if a vessel, with before permitted articles, would arrive, the admission of it might be obtained; but we repeat that nothing can be said of it with certainty."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE.

"True to his charge—
He comes, the Herald of a nois world;
News from all nations humbering at his back."

LEXINGTON, NOVEMBER 28, 1809.

MRS. BECK most respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her school, during the short days of winter, will be open from nine o'clock till twelve in the morning, and from two till five in the afternoon; or should the weather become very bad, will open at nine, and close at two.

Lexington, Nov. 9.

DIED—On Sunday night last, THOMAS HART, Esq. of this place, in the 37th year of his age. He experienced much indisposition, during the continuance of which his friends were often animated by hope and depressed by despair. His loss is almost irreparable. In the advancement of the infant manufactures of this county; in the promotion of its commerce—that useful commerce which, not confined to the supply simply of foreign commodities, seeks a market for the surplus productions of the land, thus replacing national expenditure, by national income, he was confessedly unrivalled; & his premature death has inflicted upon the state at large a deep wound which will be severely felt. No man combined in himself more of the social charities of human nature than he did. To the poor—to merit in adversity, however obscure, he never failed to stretch forth the hand of comfort and relief. But if society has sustained a serious shock, how inexpressibly great is it to his afflicted consort, his family and connections!—Long, long indeed, will they have reason to deplore this distressing dispensation of Providential wisdom.

On yesterday evening his body was interred, amidst the largest concourse of people ever witnessed on such an occasion in this place. Never did such an assemblage manifest more profound regret.

DIED on Sunday night, the 5th Novemr. Dr. SAMUEL M'KEE, after a long and lingering illness, which he bore with christian fortitude, and resigned his breath without a struggle—in his death the community have lost a friend, the faculty an ornament, and his family a loving husband and a kind father.—(Vincennes Sun.

In the course of the correspondence which, it seems, has taken place between the secretary of state and Mr. Jackson, we understand, that Mr. Jackson had stated, that the despatch from Mr. Canning to Mr. Erskine of the 23d January, was the only despatch by which the conditions were prescribed to Mr. Erskine for the conclusion of an arrangement with this country on the matter to which it related; that Mr. Smith in his reply had assured Mr. Jackson that no such declarations had ever before been made to the government, and added, that if that despatch had been communicated at the time of the arrangement, or if it had been known that the propositions contained in it were the only ones on which he was authorised to make an arrangement, the arrangement would not have been made; that, notwithstanding this assurance, Mr. Jackson in his next letter, indiscreetly used a language implying that Mr. Erskine's instructions were at the time made known to this government; that in Mr. Smith's answer an intimation was distinctly given to him that such an insinuation was inadmissible, and especially after the explicit asseveration of this government that they had no such knowledge, and that with such knowledge such an arrangement would not have been made; that in Mr. Jackson's next letter the same gross insinuation having been again reiterated, and even aggravated, it only remained, in order to preclude opportunities, which had been thus abused, to inform Mr. Jackson, as Mr. Smith did, that no further communications would be received from him, and that the necessity of this determination would, without delay, be made known to his government, with an assurance to it, at the same time, that a ready attention would be given to any communications affecting the interests of the two nations through any other functionary that may be substituted.

(National Intelligencer, 13th.

If it is a fact, as stated by the editor of the Freeman's Journal, that our fair countrywoman, Miss Patterson, the unfortunate victim of Buonaparte's villainy, "has been created a Dutches of the House of Napoleon, with a salary of 50,000 per annum, and her son a Prince of the French Empire," we could wish that she would spurn the proffered title and salary with that contempt which it merits. How exalted would she then appear in the eyes of her countrymen! But we are fearful

that as ambition induced her to throw herself into the embraces of this outlandish booby, that the same ambition will tempt her to accept the title of a Dutches, and salary of 50,000 crowns. Should it be the case, we hope that she and the young Prince, will immediately take leave of the American shore—we want none of the "House of Napoleon" among us.

The Philadelphia Gazette announces certain high dignities and provisions made for a cis-Atlantic branch of the Bonaparte family. We have not copied the article, the authority being dubious—Balt. Am.

EDWARD LLOYD Esq. was re-elected governor of the state of Maryland, on the 13th inst. and on the day following, Gen. SAMUEL SMITH was re-elected senator of the United States.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 15.
Captain Wade, of the brig Rein Deer, arrived at this port from Lisbon in 28 days passage, says that it was reported when he sailed, that the French were within 70 miles of Lisbon—that the British had taken a position 40 miles from the city, where Lord Wellington had himself arrived—and that the British were embarking their sick and wounded.

WILLIAM COBBETT, alias Peter Porcupine, has commenced a series of letters on the politics of Britain, addressed to the King. He contends that France, and the countries allied to her, have an immense coasting trade which is a fruitful source of private wealth and public revenue—a prolific parent of seamen—and the basis of a navy—That by the present system of warfare she enjoys this trade with impunity—and her vessels float their colors often in sight but out of the reach of British cruisers. That while this trade remains, France can never be compelled to make peace; but must progress to a final triumph over Britain; and finally, that he knows and will show how this vital commerce may be destroyed. His remedy is promised to be given in his concluding letters.

AUSTRIA.
FROM PORCUPINE'S SECOND LETTER TO KING GEORGE.

It is not to be doubted, that Napoleon will use the rights of a conqueror, and bestow the dominions of the emperor Francis, or the greater part of them on those who he can confide in. As to the people, it is evident their wishes will never be consulted; nor does it appear to be at all necessary. They seem to have been very calm and indifferent spectators of the passing events; and so they must have been, seeing that 200,000 Frenchmen were permitted to take possession of their capital, and to overrun their country; a lesson, one would think, calculated to be useful to all other governments, if governments were capable of receiving lessons. Eighteen millions of people suffered two hundred thousand to take possession of their country, and that 200,000 being seven or eight hundred miles from home! What a lesson! But, what are we to think, when we are told that these eighteen millions of people were full of "loyalty," full of "enthusiasm," in the cause of their country? I beseech your majesty to remark this well; and to bear it in mind, when you hear or read the language of courtiers, or of sycophants, or when from the lungs or pens of court actors or jobbers, you hear those songs, ballads and sentiments which the unprincipled retailers of news and politics, have the impudence to circulate as the effusions of "loyalty." How often alas! were we told of the loyal songs and tunes at the theatres at Berlin and Vienna! How often were we told of these proofs of enthusiastic loyalty. How many thousands of paragraphs have, for our information, been translated from the German papers, in which the writers of that country appear almost to melt away in reading the marks of the people, attached to their "beloved sovereigns." We have seen, and the sovereigns of Germany have felt, what reliance is to be placed in such professions and protestations; on this miserable cant of royalty, while the sovereign of Spain has seen even those of his nobles nearest to his person, lead the way over to his enemy, and lend their hand to the imprisonment of him whom they had formerly addressed on their knees.

SPIRIT OF THE IRISH PRESS.

From the Dublin Evening Herald.
Canning and Castlereagh have fought a duel—charming ministers of the crown! Having failed in all their attempts to destroy the enemy, they now turn on themselves—blood must be had, and if we cannot make it flow from the French, we shall glut upon each other. Oh most divided ministers of the British empire! how much will you be respected by foreign courts! What a lustre you shed upon the government of your country! A cabinet quarrel settled with the pistol; how moral, how magnanimous! You are both Irishmen; would it were not so; would to Heaven we had never seen or heard of either of you; it would have been a great happiness for the unfortunate country that has been cursed with your birth and your rule. The Statesman appears to make a distinction between these two duellists; we can see none, nor can we acknowledge any such distinction. They were equally members of the "No Popery" cabinet; they are the Copenhagen men, the Spanish men and the Walcheren men; they are the supporters of the Wellesleys and Melvilles, and the Yorks, and have their names written deep in the calamities of the country. What then are the private virtues of Canning to the public?—Nothing! Castlereagh may have his private virtues also, though we have never heard them spoken of! Where then is the distinction to be made between the two men? Yes, there is this difference—had Castlereagh been shot dead, Canning could have written an Elegy on the occasion—Oh! he is an excellent Poet!

Ma. SMITH—In your paper of the 1st I observed some remarks of a correspondent on an Indian Talk—please to insert the following your useful paper.

Bourbon, Nov. 22.
DESCEND my Muse, and help me sing,
"Bout Philo and his Indian King;
Com-sit with me a little while O,
And help me strip the veil of Philo,
(Which name in ancient Greek means friend,
Whose love to all mankind extend,
But in the present case is used
For purpose bad and much abused.)
It must give all good men a loathing
To see a wolf dress in sheep's clothing,
To hear old Lupus* blate and blather
And tell the world he's turn'd a wether.
Poor nincom Philo makes a racket
About an Indian call'd Red Jacket,
And Cren a Boston Missionary,
Which is the savage? is his query.
Thus he displays his false urbanity,
Jacobin like, puff'd up with vanity;
Says true religion's not in creeds;
Or forms, or names, or conning beads;
Thus driving on old Voltaire's hobby,
Run mad with Catechism phoby,
To hunt up filth (like scullion tudgeon)
To grease the wheels of discord's gudgeon,
Which for some time have been quite numb,
This Indian talk is just the scum;
Boil'd up from Paine's old marrow-bone
Which Philo, (wonderous paragon)
Skim'd off the top sedition's kettle
To cause the wheel once more to rattle;
But Philo here has miss'd his aim
With all the cunning he may claim,
To hide himself in borrowed cloathes,
The sheep-skin can't conceal his nose;
That still appears a smutty snout,
And grinning, spits its slaver out,
Or he had told the way of course
To trace the story to its source,
Now I will strip the sheepskin off,
Let Philo stand in his bare buff,
While I unfold his sly hypocrisy,
And fulsome jacobin democracy.
His Indian talk is all a farce,
As soon might Philo cause his horse
To loose his tongue and click-it click-it,
As I'd believe that old Red Jacket
Did ever use such tropes and figures,
And with such skill touch logic's triggers:
No, no my friends, 'tis all a joke,
There never was such Indian talk.
O saucy muse, O fie, fie, fie,
Can you now think Philo would lie!
Lie! yes, why not as well's another?
'Twas he, or else some crony brother,
Of ranting jacobin memory,
Design'd to feast the world on flummery,
Of Indian talk, dress'd with false logic,
To carry on his hellish project
Of universal devastation,
By spreading discord o'er our nation.
I here would ask, in name of wonder,
How Philo happen'd thus to blunder
On such a wise old Indian king,
Whose knowledge bounds o'er every thing;
Who quaff'd so deep the bowl of science,
(Thus had the stupid priest defiance)
And turn'd it off just at one dram,
Nor left one drop for parson Cren.
Poor Cren was taught at Yale its true,
But that stale place will never do.
The reason's plain, he had no teacher
But some contracted Christian Preacher,
Who read the book on revelation,
Which cram'd his soul from elevation;
This dull monastic kind of creature
Never thought to read the book of nature,
No wonder it did nothing for him,
He never had it spread before him;
Nature can't come to parson Cren's home,
It's fast shut up in Indian wigwam,
Still flitting down through reason's spicket,
Wisdom sublime for old Red Jacket,
Who gulph'd it off in such high stile O,
It caus'd surprise in booby Philo.
A chief so wise soon did explore
With one broad glance creation o'er,
And then complain'd in bitter moan,
Alas! it once was all his own;
Now sad reverse (white man he thanked)
He has not room to spread his blanket,
All this springs up from christian greed,
By grasping more than they can need;
Impinging Indian laws agrarian
Both quakers, baptists, presbyterian,
In methodistic ranting frolic,
Do things that's not quite apostolic,
But Philo's chief is quite the tippy,
His mind's as true as Mississippi,
With christians he disclaims affinity,
Dress'd in his own homespun divinity,
With wild cat can and deer tail tassell
Dress'd, we behold Philo's apostle;
Poor Philo's heart, replete with vanity,
Loves any thing but christianity;
Like Voltaire, Paine, and all such quality,
The very lag end of mortality.

THEOPHILUS.

* A wolf.

KENTUCKY INSURANCE OFFICE.

24th November, 1809.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the shareholders of the Kentucky Insurance Company, will be held at their Office on Monday the first day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the President & Directors,
JOHN L. MARTIN, CLERK. K. I. Co.

*** The Minutes of the North District Association of Baptists, are printed and ready for delivery at this Office,

LAND FOR SALE.

Will be sold to the highest bidder, on Saturday the ninth of December next, on the premises,

Ninety Acres of Land,

IN JESSAMINE COUNTY, NEAR NICHOLASVILLE

PART of the tract whereon Joseph Prewett, deceased, lived. Twelve months credit will be given for one half the purchase money; the other half to be paid in six months—if the money is not punctually paid, to bear interest from the date—the purchaser to give bond with approved security—There is about thirty-five acres of cleared land on the place, with a hewed log cabin, and one or two never failing springs.

There will be sold at the same time, about

Fifty Barrels of Corn.

I WILL ALSO SELL

112 Acres of First Rate Land,

Lying in the county of Harrison, near the Bourbon line, at Seven Dollars per acre. That land can be seen by applying to JOEL PREWETT, living at joining the land. Reasonable credits will be given, by the money being made sure to

BYRD PREWETT, Exor.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the second of November, a NEGRO WOMAN named Betty, formerly the property of William T. Barry, Esq. of Lexington—had on when she went a redish linen habit—she is about 26 years of age, stout made. I will give the above reward and reasonable charges if brought home to me, on Town Fork, six miles from Lexington, or ward if lodged in any jail so that I get her

ISAAC YARB

HORRIBLE DISCOVERY !!!

COMMUNICATED BY DR. FITZGERALD.

The labors of the "Invisible Spy," are anticipated—the infernal machinations of the "Association," are detected. By one of those wonderful occurrences, by which Providence betrays great crimes, and flagrant conspiracies, an I enabled to display to the astonished view of the community, the unheard of crimes and daring projects of this band of paracides. The midnight hour has already founded, and the languid and fatigued, from the pressure of professional labors, I cannot lay my head on my pillow, without founding the tocin of alarm to my fellow-citizens, and rousing them from apathy to a sense of danger. Could the mind of man have conceived it possible, that the damned projects which have been nurtured thro' ages of villainy and vice, in the old World, should so soon have invaded these shores, dedicated to loyalty, simplicity and virtue.

That these projects should not only have been adopted and pursued, but pursued and adopted by men who had insinuated themselves into the confidence of the people—who had grown grey in the service of the public, and conducted themselves with such profound hypocrisy, as to have driven malice to madness, and made envy gnaw her fingers to despair! But the subject would require the pen of a Barcull or a Robertson, to do it justice.

Yesterday, at 25 minutes after 3 o'clock, P. M. (I am thus particular, because I mean to make oath to all I shall relate) I was called on to attend a patient attacked with a fever—I hastened to the place to which I was directed, and in a house of a very genteel appearance, was shown into a chamber, where lay a young man of a very interesting countenance—his fever was high, and I instantly discovered every symptom of its being the endemial or yellow fever. My enquiries betrayed to my patient, the nature of his complaint, and instantly excited in him a strong & very evident alarm. He groaned most piteously, and to my endeavors to console and quiet him, replied in a most expressive manner, "O Sir, I could bear disease, and I think death, but guilt—guilt—who could sustain the weight of it?" Being convinced by his extreme agitation that there was little to be done for the body, while the mind labored under so much distress, I endeavored to insinuate myself into his confidence sufficiently to prevail on him to divulge his apprehensions, to disburthen his mind, by communicating to me the cause of his uneasiness. It was with difficulty that I at length succeeded—he frequently declared it was impossible; that his life would certainly be forfeited, should it ever be known, or even suspected, that he divulged the secret. At length, after a most solemn assurance, that his name should never be revealed, I prevailed on him to comply, and he proceeded nearly as follows:

"It is now about twelve months since I became acquainted with ————, [We think proper to omit these names until the culprits are within the fangs of justice.] Their manners appeared to me to be open, simple and unassuming; and I was flattered by the attention which they paid me. Little thought I what a viper slept beneath the roses. During the last winter, in one of those social hours, when the mind is prepared to acquiesce in anything that will gratify a friend——, requested me to retire with him for a moment, that he might make me a very particular and confidential communication. He then informed me that for about twenty years past there had existed in this city, an association of gentlemen, whose minds had soared above vulgar prejudices, and throwing off the shackles and restraints which error imposes on childhood, had united for the purpose of promoting the greatest good of mankind, on the most expanded principles. He proceeded to request me to join the society, and to be permitted to propose me as a member. Totally unsuspecting of the principles and objects of the association, I consented, and at the time appointed for my introduction I attended my supposed friend, late at night, & proceeded to the place of meeting. In the alley, I was ushered into a gate on the north side, which apparently opened into a small house, which I perceived, after entering it, was only a screen from suspicion—a few paces within the yard, I was conducted to what appeared to be a well, with a pump in it, and every thing adjusted apparently for the purpose of drawing water; but to my surprise, upon my companion's striking a particular spot, a trap door flew open, and I perceived by means of a dim light within, that the supposed pump was the support of a flight of steps that wound round it, by which we descended some feet below the surface of the earth; and on our pressing our feet on the last step, the door closed upon us—we then turned into an arched passage, which passed under the alley and conducted us to a winding flight of steps on the other side of it, by which we ascended to the upper story of a high house—here in a kind of anti-chamber, I was welcomed by another acquaintance, apparently with the most cordial warmth, whilst my cousin entered to announce my attendance.

"In a few minutes he returned, and I was introduced within the door which first presented itself, and which I now found opened into a small lobby. Immediately as we entered, my attendants locked the door, and secured the key—think of the horrors that I felt, when each drew a Rileito from his bosom, forced me by the arms, presented their weapons to my ears, and informed me in the most solemn manner, that I must now become one of their number, or never pass the door alive! Resistance was vain: they were too athletic men, and I was unarmed, and with surprise, and utterly unable to resist the indignation which I felt, I was entrapped; I was led on an

unrelenting victim to this Moloch sacrifice. One of my conductors then gave three flaps with his feet, and the second door flying open, exhibited to my view, a light that I can scarcely, even now that I have become almost familiarized to it, think of without trembling.

"Arranged on each side of a long table fat about 50 men, before them lay daggers, tomahawks and pistols, and behind them hung carbines, crossed upon the wall; whilst against it leaned pikes, made after the fashion of those used by the United Irishmen. In the back ground of this banditti scene, on a seat elevated half way almost to the arched ceiling, sat their chief; on his head a huge conical cap covered over with bear skin; a large buffalo skin cloak, (of domestic manufacture) thrown over his shoulders; two mulattoes very naturally painted on his lips, and curling round to his ears; and a moustous fabre, laid to have been presented to him by Marshal Bernadotte, formed the tout ensemble of his terrible personages.

The most solemn silence was preserved, as I was conducted into the presence of the venerable of this lodge; and his falchion flashed across my eyes, as he waved it with a signal that brought fifty naked daggers near my person. Surrounded by a triple row of men, who appeared ready for my destruction, the venerable rose, and collecting in his air and manner all the dignity of his august station, addressed me as follows: "Young man, you are now arrived at a moment which must, finally decide whether you become a member of this respectable institution, or a tenant of the silent grave. The object of our institution is, to foster the perfect ability of our nature—freed from those shackles which the artificer of priestcraft, or the fanaticism of parents impose on the young mind, we soar above grovelling prejudices; and equally independent of civil laws and popular opinions, we acknowledge no government but our wills, and no principles but those which our systems inculcate. Our security depends upon our courage, and the keenness of our weapons; and we disdain even to impose on our associates an oath. Oaths have their function in a system of opinions which we wholly reject, but fear is universal and uniform in its influence on human actions. The rules to which you must acknowledge simple submission are but few, and the sanctions simple, and equally intelligible to all men—*who disobeys must die*. Under this penalty therefore, we call upon you to subscribe the following articles:

1st. Blind and implicit obedience shall be paid to every mandate of this Society, whatever be the danger or supposed criminality attending it.

2nd. I solemnly renounce all submission or obedience to any institution, civil or religious on the whole earth; and make the promotion of the views of this institution, & the propagation of its tenets, the sole end & object of my existence.

3d. The most scrupulous silence shall be observed to every thing relating to this institution; except when licence shall be given by the venerable."

"To these abominable rules, I was obliged to subscribe my name, and the venerable then proceeded—That you may know the full extent of the obligation which you have assumed, and the danger of disobedience be pleased to draw back that curtain."

"I complied with the promptitude which every circumstance was calculated to excite; but who can describe the horrid object that presented itself to my view, and from which I recoiled with a velocity that had nearly overturned a half dozen of the surrounding, and as I perceived, smiling spectators!"

"We here stop the press, in order to send off the manuscript to the magistrate, that the leaders of this mighty Band may be secured; and we earnestly beg that the public will suspend their rage, and not anticipate the march of justice."

"Aghast! at the awful sight that presented itself, I turned an enquiring eye to the superior, with a smile on his lips, which seemed to reproach me with my girlish qualms, thus addressed me: "You there behold, young man the unhappy victim of his own temerity; he was long a member of our body, shared in our confidence, and enjoyed with us that flow of soul which is felt only when the mind is left to its native expansiveness. But unfortunately he was lately attacked by disease, and in a paroxysm of fever, during a state of delirium revealed to his mother the existence and views of our institution. True nevertheless, to his fidelity he availed himself of the first strength which his returning health afforded him to attend the meeting and apprise us of our danger. The only means of security that we resort to, were instantly resolved on, and upon the calling of lots, which is our usual method upon such occurrences, it fell to him to assassinate his mother. It was in vain that he urged all the many arguments to which puling boys are apt to resort on such occasions; the promotion of the greatest good is the basis of our system and it was necessary to obey. He had the temerity at length to refuse, and fifty daggers at once vindicated the rights of the society over every individual of its members." With the non chance imaginable, he then stretched out the point of his fabre, and replaced the curtain."

Here my patient paused; and by this time I began to conjecture that he was himself in delirium, but upon approaching his bed and feeling his pulse, I found that disburdening his mind had restored him to a considerable share of tranquility; and the exertions of speaking had produced a diaphoresis that augured an abatement of fever. I therefore ventured to interrogate him further, and shall give the substance of his communications in form of a dialogue:

Doctor.—Sir, you astonish me beyond measure! How was it possible for such a society to have remained so long undetected? the very workmen who constructed the building, it is to be supposed, would long since have betrayed their mysterious place of meeting.

Patient.—Oh, no, sir; there was early provision made against that danger. Beneath the foundation of their building, is a profound vault, capacious and of impenetrable strength; the members amule themselves with calling it the cave of Phalarus.

Here the workmen were all (except one) immured, and perished miserably; here also are deposited the remains of those on whom in the east of the society, they impose silence. The workman who escaped, was not in the city, when the others were, under the pretence of an invitation to a civic feast, lured to their destruction.

Doctor.—And is that man still in existence?

Patient.—No; he returned lately to the city, and by order of the society I killed him.

There was a cool indifference, a carelessness in the air and manner of my patient, as he uttered these last words, which alarmed me much. It was evident, that as the fever cooled, his alarm subsided, and he did his contrition.

I now began to see my danger; the possession of this secret might prove fatal to myself, should my patient recover; I was evidently in his power. But it was consoling to reflect, that under existing circumstances, he was very much in mine, and his own principle, of the greatest good, not less than a statutory provision, might excite a hope that this should prove his last sickness.

The opportunity was not to be lost, and I proceeded as follows:

Doctor.—When, sir, could this society have been instituted, and who were its patrons or promoters?

Patient.—You, no doubt, sir, recollect the time when the rage of civism possessed the minds of three fourths of the inhabitants of this city, I was but young, but I remember well, that BOUTELLE, the pirate was admitted into good company, and the walls dedicated to the Most High resounded with the celebrated Hymn of the Marquis. Processions of Frenchmen cre-ded our streets, and the bonnet rouge was admitted to grace the brows of those who had been crowned with revolutionary laurels. About this time, you may recollect a society was formed from which emanated a variety of patriotic speeches, and which attempted boldly to give the tone to public sentiment.—If you will enquire, you will find, that several of those whose names I have mentioned to you, were members of that society, and more than one of them, I believe, had the honor of occupying the presidential chair, and administering the fraternal kiss occasionally to its worthy members. In this institution, sir, originated this society; and the fraternizing letters of Marat, Robespierre, David and other Gallic worthies elegantly framed, and suspended on their walls, prove their French connections. All the world wondered at Bouteille's insolvency; but he was the nursing father (in the language of a celebrated historian) to the institution; and his munificence ruined him.

Doctor.—But I presume you have long since dropped your foreign correspondences?

Patient.—Very far from it; we daily correspond with every part of Europe, and participate in the promotion of all the great events that happen there. Bonaparte himself knows who surrounds and supports his throne, and on whose will his destiny is founded. We frequently hold communication with the old world, by means of the envoys. It is not very long since one was despatched to Gibraltar, Leghorn, and Rome; and Aaron Burr is now on a mission to the associates of England and Russia.

Doctor.—Aaron Burr, why what connection can you have with him?

Patient.—Aye, now our views begin to unfold themselves; are you surprised to hear of our connection with him, who has acquired the title of the emperor of the Quids, and Grand Master of the Choice Spirits? A little precipitancy had nearly ruined us once, but we will play a surer game the next time. The emperor of Russia was ensnared a member at Erfurth, and should he come into the plan, and send a sufficient force by way of Kanichatka, across the North Western coast of the continent, where he is already seriously extending his dominions, we have no doubt of the effect of a formidable attack upon our back settlements, every thing is in active preparation on the Atlantic coast, for a powerful co-operation. All the late movements of the society in this city, are directed solely to that end—for this they have emerged to light, assumed a new name, and adopted a rule, which you have seen noticed by the "Invisible Spy," relative to procuring pictures of all the most eminent men in the U. States.

Doctor.—Why, sir, you surprise me; (and I felt his pulse, for I again suspected a delirium) you surprise me, sir, beyond expression; what possible connection can there be between the portraits of our eminent men, and the invasion of the back settlements by a Russian army.

Patient.—There, sir, you behold the very characteristic of a master stroke; every suspicion is lulled until the end is effected. Why, sir, have you never heard the story of Rubens, (I think it was) who prevailed upon a poor fellow, for a large sum of money, to submit to be nailed to a cross, that he might catch the true expression of the crucifixion and after having fastened him, took advantage of his defenceless situation, to stab him to the heart. In this story, sir, you find a development of the plot. There are several painters in the society; to these will be assigned the distinguished part of disposing of the president and other very great men; particularly, I suppose the commander in chief. The latter we apprehended no difficulty in getting to fit, to have his picture taken, as he thinks well of his person; and they prepared the way 8 years since for succeeding with the former, by introducing one of our most finished artists to him. Our adepts will procure the best opportunities, and no doubt they will use them to effect. We apprehend no difficulty in this part of the undertaking; but there is one subject that has created very considerable uneasiness, so much so, as to have obliged us lately to despatch an envoy extraordinary to a very numerous and respectable senior establishment at N. York, over which Mr. Burr at present presides, and in which capacity he is the acknowledged Chief of the American branches.

From the same paper of the 24th October.

PROOF POSITIVE!

I am a modest man, and should never have dared to come forward with this avowal, but for the success of Dr. Fitzgerald. The secret I am about to communicate, should have gone with me to the grave, but as it fully confirms the confession of the Doctor's patient, I ventured to avow it. Some time in July last, I got into my possession an American Dollar, of the coinage of 1809—it was

remarkably bright; and admiring it for its beauty, I resolved to put a mark upon it, so that should it ever again come into my possession, I might recognize it. I thought that from this fact, several inferences might be drawn, as important to commerce as the picking up of bottles at sea have been to mariners. I took this dollar to an engraver and got him to mark it with the figure of a hawk—happening to be at a tavern in the evening, I gave it to the waiter for my entertainment; to my surprise I received this identical dollar the next day from a lawyer, who had gained a suit for me in Equity. I parted with it immediately for the discharge of my shoemaker's bill, resolving to try how soon it would again be returned to me. I had never seen this dollar to any one, and did not appear to observe the mark when I received it; two days after, going to one of the Banks to receive the amount of a note I had got discounted, the teller, to my surprise, handed me this dollar. I parted with it successively to a lawyer, to a sailor, butcher, baker, merchant; paid it at the Post-Office for letters; and last of all gave it to a minister, as part of his fee for his aid in uniting me to an amiable woman; but it never remained four days out of my hands. Astonished at this circumstance, I reflected upon it frequently; I passed whole nights without sleep in pondering upon this curious occurrence; at last I resolved I would melt this dollar, and see of what it was composed; but when examining it, I thought I could discover a mark round the side, as if it had been cut open; and after some time I discovered that it was sewed together, and succeeded in opening it, when I discovered it was hollow, and contained a billet, on which was written the following words: "Go into the yard of ———, on the N. side of ———, Alley, go to the pump, lift it up and explore its mysteries."—I now perceived that it was by the agency of some superior being that this was done; I accordingly went, found every thing as represented by Dr. Fitzgerald's patient; saw the miseries he endured (soon after I had taken my station he was brought in) and I can confirm every word he has spoken. The Buffalo skin, and Bernadotte's sword, I particularly remember, for the skin was pure blue, and the sword was six-feet long. I was so terrified, that I resolved never to communicate what I saw—first, being of a very incredulous disposition, I was apprehensive no person would believe it; and then, if I should have been found out by these monsters—but Dr. F. has, I find, been believed even by those men who are said to be enlightened. I am therefore induced also to hope for credit, especially as there are now two witnesses swearing to the same thing.

RODERICK RANDOM.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,

Woodford Circuit, Sept. Term, 1809.

Herman Bowmar, complainant

against Elizabeth M. Clay, Michael Goddard and Margaret his wife, Samuel Trotter and Nancy his wife, George W. M. Clay, John M. Clay, Jane T. M. Clay, James M. Clay and Mary M. Clay, heirs and representatives of John M. Clay, deceased, defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

This day came the parties aforesaid, by their attorneys, & on the motion of the complainant by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendants Samuel Trotter and Nancy his wife are not inhabitants of this commonwealth, and not having entered their appearance herein, according to law and the rules of this court, it is therefore ordered, that they do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed against them, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper of this commonwealth agreeable to law.

(A copy.) Attest, JOHN MCKINNEY, Jr. c. c. c.

State of Kentucky, Clarke Circuit, Sept. Term, 1809.

Joel Collins complainant,

against Richard S. Hartley, Robert Patton and John, and Jacob Walsh, Jr. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendants not having entered their appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this commonwealth—on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Test, JAMES ANDERSON, c. c. c.

Clarke Circuit Court, September Term, 1809.

John Peckham, complainant, against Robert Peckham & c. defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

The defendant Thomas Logan not having entered his appearance herein, agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth—On the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill; that a copy of this order be inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for eight weeks successively.

A copy. Test, SAML. M. TAYLOR, c. c. c.

MILLER'S INN.

THE subscriber takes the liberty of returning his most grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the public generally, for their liberal patronage. He has made several improvements to his former buildings, which render them as large and commodious as any in the state. He has on hand a good assortment of liquor, and will at all times use every exertion to furnish his house and stable with every thing necessary to the prompt and agreeable accommodation of those who may think proper to call on him. By punctual and personal attention to every department of his business, he hopes to merit a continuance of public patronage.

6m Robert Miller.

Richmond, Kentucky, August 18th, 1809.

CASH GIVEN FOR TALLOW AT THIS OFFICE.

For publishing by Subscription, in the town of Washington, Kentucky, an original Work, to be entitled

PROPOSALS.

THE ODEID.

Consisting of Odes, Elegies, Epistles, Satires, Epigrams, Colloquies, Pastorals, &c. with several lengthy descriptive pieces.

BY J. R. CHITWOOD.

When the Muses are guardians of Virtue and Peace, Corruption shall tremble and swiftly decrease: By Verse we are softened by Verse we're inflamed And the Savage untutored by Music is tamed.

IT is hoped this will not prove unacceptable to any class of Americans; those excepted, who contain sentiment and dispise morality. That its variety will render it amusing to all: That the serious and thoughtful will find sentiments congenial to their own; while the young and volatile read with pleasure the page wherein the airy scenes of social life are depicted; where the morose is not excluded, but love has been sung in its turn. In examining the poems of the latter class, the author prides himself upon the reflection, that in them, there is not an unchaste thought, nor an expression tending to effeminacy or corruption. In the efforts of the poet, the youthful mind often receives impressions never to be eradicated. The powers of verse, the attractive charms of melody, have been acknowledged by the illustrious in all ages, since science has smiled upon men, or a loved refinement been implanted in his soul.

The author hopes, as most of his scenes are laid in these western climes, and every person desires the improvement of his own country, that his friends and fellow citizens will not be backward in giving him a small portion of their patronage in encouraging the present work.

It will be put to press as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers can be obtained. Will comprise about 250 pages, neatly bound and lettered. The price will be One Dollar, payable on delivery. To non-subscribers it cannot come so low.

Those who obtain twelve subscribers and become responsible for the money, or subscribe for twelve copies, shall receive one gratis.

A complete list of subscribers' names, and respective places of residence, shall be printed in the last of the volume.

October 18th, 1809. Subscriptions received at the Bookstore of Maccoun, Thibod, &c.

A STATEMENT RELATIVE TO DICKINSON COLLEGE.

Published by the Trustees.

FROM the recent changes which have taken place in Dickinson College, the trustees consider it their duty to inform its friends and patrons, and the lovers of learning throughout the U. States, of its present state and future prospects; believing that this public statement will promote the interest of the institution over which they preside, and advance the cause of literature and education.

This Seminary is situated in the borough of Carlisle, in the county of Cumberland and state of Pennsylvania, distant about one hundred and twenty miles from the city of Philadelphia, and eighty miles from Baltimore. This place is not excelled in beauty of situation and salubrity of air by any other on the continent. The markets in the town are cheap & plentiful. The places of public worship afford to every Christian an opportunity of attending the service of his Maker: an Episcopal church, Presbyterian churches of their several denominations, a Roman Catholic chapel, Lutheran and Reformed German churches, and a Methodist meeting house. The college grounds consist of eight acres in the suburbs of the town, beautifully situated, and affording the most rich and delightful prospects. The College is a modern building, constructed on a plan of the most celebrated architect in the country; affording the most spacious and convenient accommodations for all the employments and exercises of the college, and capable of boarding and lodging the students. The Trustees are now maturing a plan for the boarding, lodging and accommodating of students within the college.

The trustees have been enabled by the bounty of the Legislature, to make great additions to their library. A complete philosophical apparatus, the munificence of the Legislature have likewise enabled them to procure.

All the arts and sciences usually taught in American colleges, are cultivated under the superintendence of the Rev. Jeremiah Atwater, who has lately accepted the office of Principal, and whose immediate province is that of Professor of Moral Philosophy, Metaphysics, Logic, History, Chronology and the Belle Lettres.

This gentleman received a collegiate education in Yale college, in the state of Connecticut, and continued in that seminary some time, as a teacher. His eminence as a teacher soon commanded the public attention, and he was elected President of Middlebury college, in the state of Vermont, in which institution he has presided many years. His labors have been devoted to public education, and he, who is himself so well instructed, has dedicated all his talents to the instruction of others.

Mr. James M. McCormick has long filled the office of Professor of Mathematics. His profound knowledge of this most useful and important branch of science is acknowledged by all; to this department has lately been added that of Natural Philosophy.

The Rev. Mr. H. Wilson has some time since been elected Professor of Languages. This gentleman has presided for some years in the academy of Belvidere in Centre county, Pennsylvania. His classical knowledge and other literary acquirements are great. His continued and incessant labors in the institution, and the love of order, regularity and discipline, distinguish him as a public instructor.

This annual expense in the support and education of young men, will not exceed one hundred and forty dollars; a system of education and rules for the regulation and discipline of the college, on the plan of the New-England colleges will be adopted.

The habits of the inhabitants are temperate and frugal, removed from all temptations to dissipation and extravagance. Young men have no opportunity of squandering the money of their parents. The Trustees entertain a well-grounded belief and confidence, that this institution will greatly contribute to the diffusion of knowledge and science, and that parents and guardians will be encouraged to send their children and wards to a seminary where all that is useful and ornamental may be acquired, under the most capable and diligent masters; at an expense the most moderate fortune can afford; at a seminary, where, while their minds will be stored with literary knowledge, their manners and morals will be strictly guarded against every impurity of conduct, and every approach of vice.

By order of the Board of the Trustees.

JAMES ARMSTRONG, Pres't. Dickinson College, Carlisle, September 28, 1809.

To all whom it may concern, TAKE NOTICE, that I shall have my part of a tract of land surveyed and laid off, it being one fourth of a survey lying on Little Kentucky River, about three miles from the mouth, in Gallatin county; the said land was purchased by me of Capt. John Wagner of Adair county. All persons interested are desired to attend on the 15th of February next.

Joseph Minter.

November 11th, 1809.